

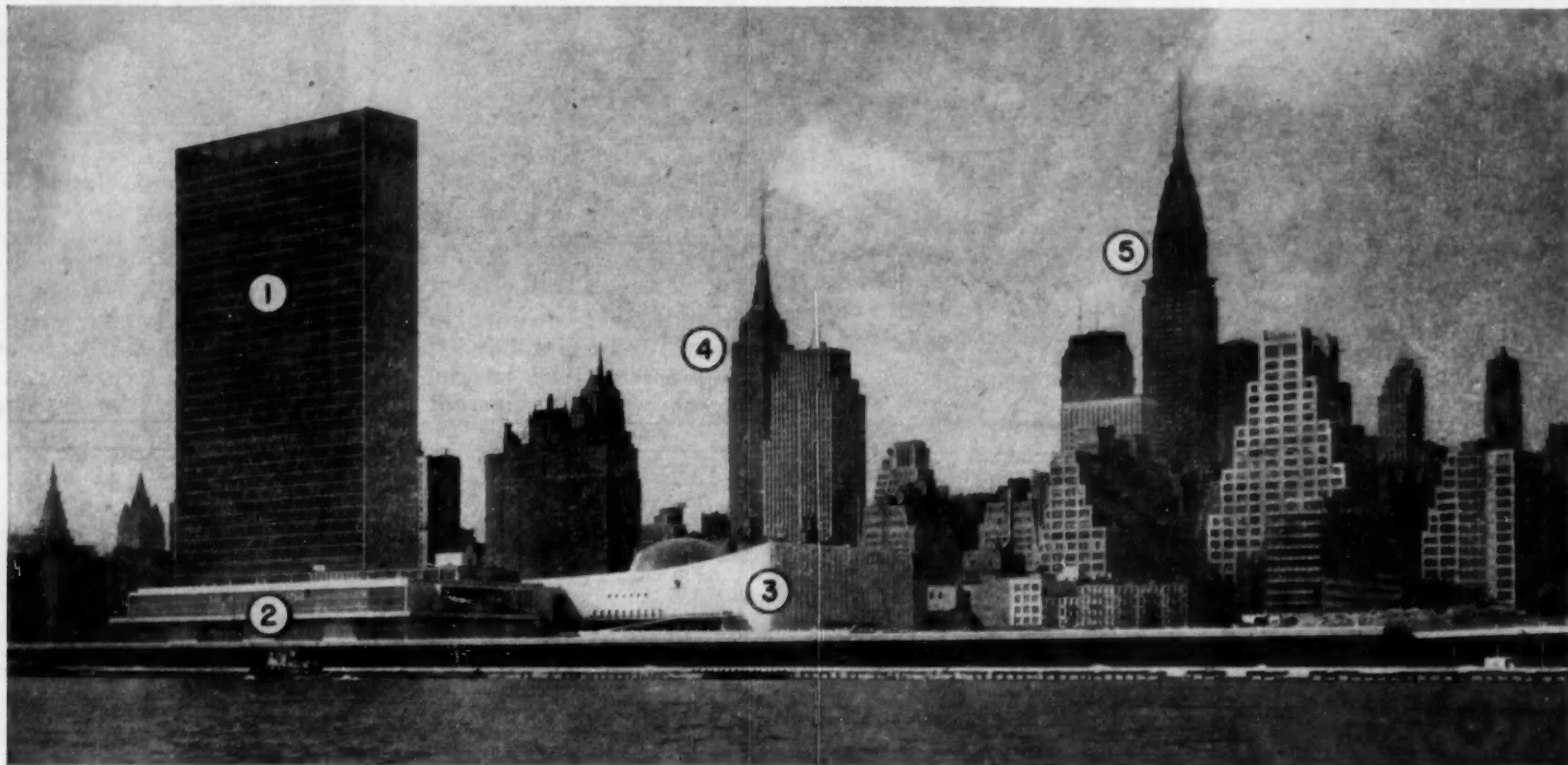
AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE UN along the East River in New York: (1) The Secretariat (office) building; (2) Conference Area building, where the Security Council meets; (3) the General Assembly building. In the background, some distance from the UN, are (4) Empire State Building, and (5) Chrysler Building.

United Nations Observes Tenth Birthday

The World Organization Grapples with Many Difficult Problems

NEXT Monday, October 24, will be the 10th birthday of the UN. The event is to be observed as United Nations Day. This anniversary comes at a time when the UN is receiving considerable attention in the news. The General Assembly—a major branch of the world organization—is now holding its annual meeting in New York.

The AMERICAN OBSERVER and its associated publication, the *Weekly News Review*, have cooperated in preparing this special issue on the UN. Our regular articles and features will be resumed next week.

Here are some of the big issues now before the UN:

What can be done about the crisis over France and her North African territories?

During recent years, natives in the North African territories of Tunisia, French Morocco, and Algeria have been protesting violently against French rule over those lands.

The Tunisian and Moroccan situations were brought to the General Assembly's attention some years ago, and have been under observation by the UN ever since. The problem of Algeria, on the other hand, is being brought up for the first time.

Spokesmen for a big bloc of African and Asian countries want the UN to help the North African natives in their struggle against French rule. But France insists that what she does in North Africa is her own business, and not a proper subject for UN debate. French representatives argue that their government has already

granted a sizable degree of self-rule in Tunisia, and is trying to work out a solution in the other territories.

The French are especially bitter over the General Assembly's recent decision to discuss Algeria. The most heavily populated section of this huge territory, they argue, is officially governed as part of France. What happens there, they contend, is strictly a domestic French problem and should not be taken up by the UN.

On September 30 the Assembly voted by the slim margin of 1 vote to discuss Algeria despite French protests. France angrily withdrew her delegation from the Assembly.

Large numbers of Asian and African delegates in the Assembly scoff at France's claim that the main portion of Algeria is handled as part of the French homeland. They argue that the great masses of illiterate Algerian natives are given practically no voice in their government—and no real equality with Frenchmen. They say the UN should try to correct this.

Where does the United States stand on the North African issue? Traditionally, our nation is sympathetic toward colonial peoples in their struggle for self-rule. The U. S. government feels, however, that France should be given further opportunity to work out the problem on her own.

At the same time, there is widespread feeling in America that it was a mistake for France to withdraw her delegates from the Assembly. People with this viewpoint say: "The French action sets a bad example. The power and influence of the world organiza-

tion is certain to decline if countries form the habit of 'walking out' when they don't like UN decisions.

Now that the Assembly has decided to discuss Algeria, observers are waiting to see what resolutions it may adopt concerning the North African territory.

In Paris, meanwhile, this troublesome situation has already caused a political crisis which may prove to be very serious.

Can the dispute concerning new UN members be worked out?

More than 20 "outsider" countries are knocking at the gates of the UN, seeking membership. These include a number of non-communist nations such as Ceylon, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Japan, and South Korea. There are also some communist applicants such as Romania and North Korea.

A deadlock has prevented the admission of any new members since 1950. The communist and non-communist groups of nations within the UN have each blocked all applicants favored by the other. Now that world tensions are slightly relaxed, however, there is the possibility that some sort of compromise can be worked out. Certain applicant countries from each side of the Iron Curtain might be admitted to the UN.

A recent nation to apply for UN membership is Spain. At the close of World War II, Spain was unpopular because of the connections she had maintained with Nazi Germany. Resolutions to keep her out of the UN were adopted. But since that time she has

improved her relations with various countries, including the United States, and so there is a chance that she will be accepted as a UN member if Russian approval can be obtained.

What about Red China's demands for UN representation?

When the United Nations was established, Chiang Kai-shek's non-communist regime was the generally recognized government of China. Nobody seriously questioned Chiang's right to select China's UN delegates.

Later, Mao Tse-tung's communist forces swept Chiang from the Chinese mainland. Mao's regime, which many countries now accept as the lawful Chinese government, claims that Chiang's delegates should be removed from the UN and replaced by communist representatives. No UN agency has permitted this change.

The United States officially regards Chiang as the rightful head of the

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UN Problems

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Chinese nation, and it vigorously supports him in the UN.

Last month—as she has done on some previous occasions—Russia introduced a resolution which would have installed Mao's communist representatives as China's Assembly delegation. This resolution was overwhelmingly defeated. The issue is sure to come up again, however.

Can the world body reach a disarmament agreement?

The United Nations has long been working on the twin problems of disarmament and atomic energy control, but it hasn't yet made much headway in these fields.

This year there is a little more than the usual amount of hope for progress on such issues. Certain events, such as the meeting of President Eisenhower and other Big Four leaders at Geneva last July, seem to have broken down some of the barriers between Moscow and the West. Disarmament problems were discussed there, and they will be taken up again at the Big Four foreign ministers' meeting which opens in Geneva late this month. Meanwhile, the UN continues to study the whole problem.

Still attracting much attention are the dramatic proposals which President Eisenhower put forth at Geneva last summer. He suggested that the United States and Russia give each other complete blueprints—or descriptions—of their military establishments "from beginning to end." He also proposed that each of these 2 countries be given full freedom to photograph the other's military installations.

Many Americans think it would be dangerous for our country to enter into such a "trade" with Russia, while others believe that the Eisenhower plan would promote peace by helping restore international trust and confidence.

If a foolproof system of arms reduction and atomic energy control could finally be achieved, then the nations would be able to direct a great deal more of their efforts toward securing better living conditions.

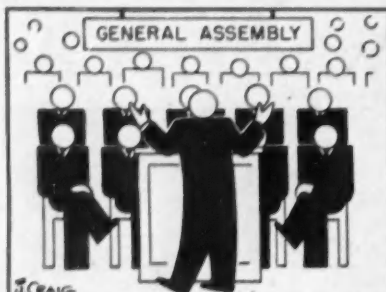
In particular, more emphasis could be placed on world cooperation in harnessing the atom for peacetime purposes. This is a subject in which the UN already shows active interest. Scientists from many countries met to exchange non-military atomic information at a UN-sponsored conference in Geneva last August.

Is there hope of solving the Israeli-Arab dispute?

The quarrel between Israel and her Arab neighbors is another source of seemingly endless debate in the UN. Middle Eastern Arabs have been hostile toward the Jewish state of Israel ever since its establishment in 1948. At that time, the 2 sides were actually at war, but the United Nations managed to arrange a truce.

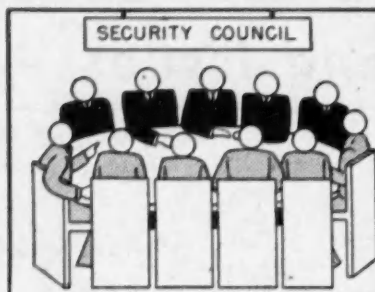
The question of how long this truce can endure is now causing worry. Egypt, a leading member of the Arab group, has announced plans to build up her military strength by obtaining arms from communist Czechoslovakia. Israel's spokesmen at the UN Assembly say there is danger that this move will stimulate a Middle Eastern armament race. Egypt, mean-

AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS



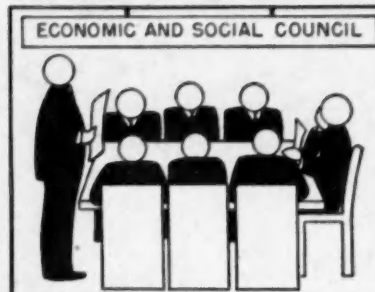
Each country may have 5 delegates, but only 1 vote.

Debates world issues and makes recommendations.



Has 5 permanent members—U.S., Britain, Russia, France, China, plus 6 members elected by Assembly for 2-year terms.

Investigates threats to peace, and can call on UN members to take forceful action against aggressors.



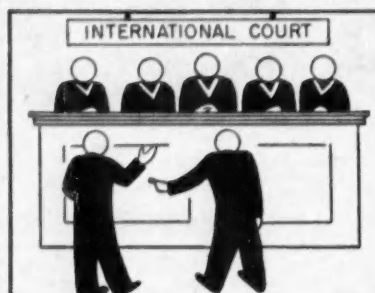
Has 18 members elected by Assembly for 3-year terms.

Works through numerous agencies in effort to improve world living conditions.



Representatives from Big Five nations, plus member countries that govern lands under UN control, plus other members elected by Assembly for 3-year terms.

Directs areas under UN supervision.



Has 15 judges, all from different countries, elected by Security Council and Assembly for 9-year terms.

Can decide only cases voluntarily submitted to it by nations involved in disputes.



Secretary-General appointed by Assembly, with large staff.

Does office work and makes reports for UN.

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while, argues that she has a perfect right to buy weapons wherever she can get them. Our government is opposed to the arms purchase for the same reason that Israel is, and also because we fear it will spread communist influence in the Middle East.

Raids and armed clashes occur from time to time along the Israeli borders. A UN truce organization is working to keep any such outbreaks from turning into a full-scale war, but Egypt's action makes this task harder.

What is the UN's present role in Korea?

The story of the Korean War is well known. Troops from the United States and many other countries, fighting under the UN flag, drove back the communist aggressors who sought to take South Korea.

But conditions in Korea today are extremely unsettled. Representatives from 4 countries that were not involved in the actual fighting are stationed there as members of a "neutral commission" to enforce the truce terms which were agreed upon in 1953. The "neutral nations" on this commission are Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

South Koreans insist that the commissioners from Poland and Czechoslovakia—communist countries—are acting as spies, and that they are blocking efforts to make communist-held North Korea live up to the truce terms. At times, South Koreans have rioted against the commission.

Should the truce agency be abolished? This question will be debated at length during the Assembly's scheduled discussion of the Korean situation.

In general, how well has the United Nations performed?

Let us first hear from the UN supporters:

"This international organization, despite its defects, has accomplished as much as could be reasonably expected of it in 10 years. Shortly after World War II, it brought pressure to bear on Russia to withdraw her troops from Iran, thus ending what might have been turned into a major conflict.

"In 1949, the UN stopped the war between Israel and her Arab neighbors. While trouble still exists between these nations, at least they are not involved in an actual war.

"The UN is also largely responsible for the truce between India and Pakistan over the disputed territory of Kashmir. A serious conflict might have developed over this issue had it not been for the world body.

"The UN played a major role in ending hostilities between Indonesia and the Netherlands during the period when Indonesia—now independent—was fighting for her freedom from Dutch rule.

"In the case of Korea, the UN lined up world opinion against the Red aggressors, and helped us prove that aggression doesn't pay. While we bore the brunt of the burden, we did

get considerable aid from other nations. If we had gone into Korea by ourselves, our enemies would have been in a much stronger position to accuse us of meddling in the affairs of Asia.

"In addition to its political successes, the UN is helping to eliminate the basic causes of world unrest—by fighting such enemies as hunger, poverty, and disease.

"While the international organization has not yet brought about any actual disarmament, it seems to be achieving progress in this field and may soon make some real headway.

"All in all, the UN is the world's best hope for peace at the present time. Another war might end civilization. The only chance of averting such a catastrophe is for nations to work together as they never have before."

Now we shall listen to what the UN opponents have to say:

"Our UN membership has already led us into bad situations, the worst of which was the Korean War. For 3 years, we took part in what was supposed to be a *United Nations* effort to combat the communist invaders in South Korea. Other UN members gave us very little assistance, and some of them used their influence for waging only half a war there instead of an all-out conflict.

"Ever since the fighting stopped, certain of our so-called allies have wanted to make Red China a member of the international organization. It seems to be of little concern to them

that the Red Chinese took thousands of American lives, cost our country billions of dollars, and still haven't agreed to satisfactory peace terms.

"With Russia already in the UN, and with Red China fairly certain of getting in before long, we ought to get out. We should concentrate on building up our own strength and force the UN headquarters out of America, so that it could no longer serve as a possible haven for spies.

"The proper patriotic allegiance of Americans is to the states and to their country as a whole. The more interest our citizens take in the UN, the less they will take in America.

"Getting out of the United Nations would in no way endanger us, because that organization is ineffective and has completely failed to achieve its most important goal—disarmament. Nations are much more powerfully armed today than they were when the world body was first established.

"If America acts on its own, it will take the necessary steps to become strong and unbeatable. If it continues to work through the UN, our people will get a false sense of security and let down their military guard to the point where they will be in serious danger."

Should UN Charter be revised?

The present Assembly session is required to take up the question of whether the UN Charter needs any amendments. The Assembly and the Security Council may decide to call a world conference where amendments could be drawn up and submitted to member nations for approval.

The Charter—the basic written agreement under which the UN operates—was signed at San Francisco in June 1945, and it took effect on October 24 of the same year. No formal amendments have since been added.

Most observers don't expect to see any drastic changes in the present setup of the UN, though there may be a few readjustments. If a Charter conference is called it may propose, among other things, some new limitations on the use of vetoes (see the article on this page) in the Security Council. For instance, many people argue that no single country should be allowed to veto the admission of new UN members, as is now possible.



THE SECURITY COUNCIL holds its meetings in this room in the Conference Area building

World Body Performs Many Jobs

Description of Its Agencies and Tasks They Perform

THE United Nations carries out its activities through these various branches and agencies:

General Assembly

All member nations of the United Nations may send delegates to the General Assembly, sometimes called the "town meeting of the world." Since France is boycotting the General Assembly (see page 1 article), this branch of the UN now has delegates from 59 member nations.

In the Assembly, each country has 1 vote, though it may send as many as 5 representatives. A two-thirds majority of all votes cast is required for passage of resolutions on important questions. The Assembly can discuss, debate, and make recommendations on practically any international problem or issue. Moreover, it can send investigating committees to specific trouble spots.

The Assembly cannot force any country to accept its decisions or follow its recommendations. It does, though, help to focus world attention

on critical issues. The General Assembly is growing more and more important within the UN structure, whereas the Security Council—which was originally intended to be the leading agency—has bogged down.

Regular sessions of the General Assembly are held once a year, and special meetings can be called if necessary. Urgent matters that arise between sessions are handled by an Interim Committee—better known as the Little Assembly. All UN members are entitled to have representatives on this committee.

Now being carried on at the UN's New York headquarters is the 10th regular Assembly session, which began September 20. Our main article starting on page 1 discusses the major issues under debate at the present time.

Security Council

World leaders once expected this group to be the most powerful UN agency. It consists of delegates from 11 member nations. Five of the

countries hold permanent seats on the Council. They are the United States, Russia, Great Britain, China (Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa government), and France. The latter has retained its Security Council seat, though it has withdrawn from the General Assembly, temporarily at least.

The nations holding permanent seats are called the "Big Five." The remaining 6 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. At present, the 6 non-permanent posts are held by Belgium, Brazil, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, and Turkey.

The Council is supposed to investigate any situation which endangers world peace, to recommend settlements, and to call on UN members for action against nations that ignore its decisions. The agency, though, has seldom been able to carry out these duties successfully.

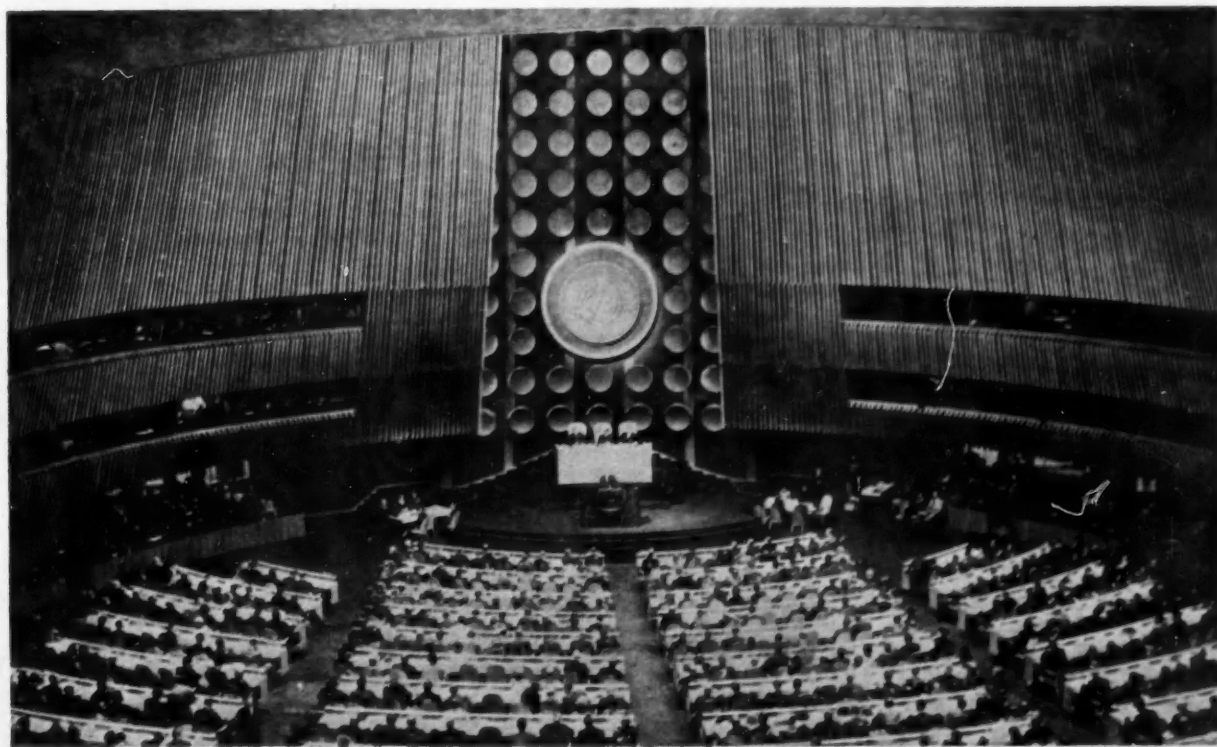
Passage of any measure in the Security Council requires approval by 7 members. Any important measure, moreover, can be blocked by the negative vote of a single permanent member—one of the Big Five—even if 7 other countries favor passage. This "veto" provision has, in most cases, paralyzed the Council.

Undoubtedly the Council's most important action was in connection with the Korean War. In the summer of 1950 when that conflict began, the agency was able to move quickly. It condemned North Korea's attack on her southern neighbor, urged UN members to act against the aggressors, and authorized the United States to furnish a commander for all UN troops in Korea. Russia opposed these steps, but her representative was boycotting the Council and was thus unable to veto them.

In recent years there has been very little Security Council action. The agency is, however, keeping a watchful eye on the dispute between Israel and the Arab lands. This controversy has occupied much of the Council's time since 1948.

The Council has also concerned itself over the past year with tension in Formosa Strait. But its effort to arrange for a cease-fire early this year came to a halt when the Chinese Reds refused to join discussions un-

(Concluded on page 4)



THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in which all UN members may present their views on international questions

Agencies of United Nations Perform Vital Tasks

(Concluded from page 3)

less they were given the Council seat held by Nationalist China.

Economic and Social Council

Instead of trying to settle international disputes *after they start*, this group seeks to create world living conditions that will make people less inclined to be in a discontented, fighting mood. It wages war against hunger, ignorance, disease, and poverty. While it has barely scratched the surface of what needs to be done in raising world living standards, it has nevertheless made an encouraging start.

Eighteen countries, each chosen for a 3-year term by the General Assembly, are represented on the Economic and Social Council. This body oversees the activities of a large number of UN commissions and agencies which seek to raise living standards around the globe. A few of the many agencies which the Council thus draws together are described below:

Food and Agriculture Organization. Its job is to fight hunger. It helps boost farm output in countries that are short of food, and it seeks ways by which such countries can obtain food from nations with surpluses.

FAO sends experts to countries that want help in growing more food in controlling pests and animal diseases, and in increasing the yields of farms, forests, and fisheries.

One example of how this body works may be seen in a meeting which is just now winding up in Ceylon. There, for the past few weeks, representatives from several Asian countries have been learning how to operate modern farm machinery and keep it in running order. They will take their new skills back to their own lands, and, as machinery is introduced, they will teach their countrymen how to use and care for it.

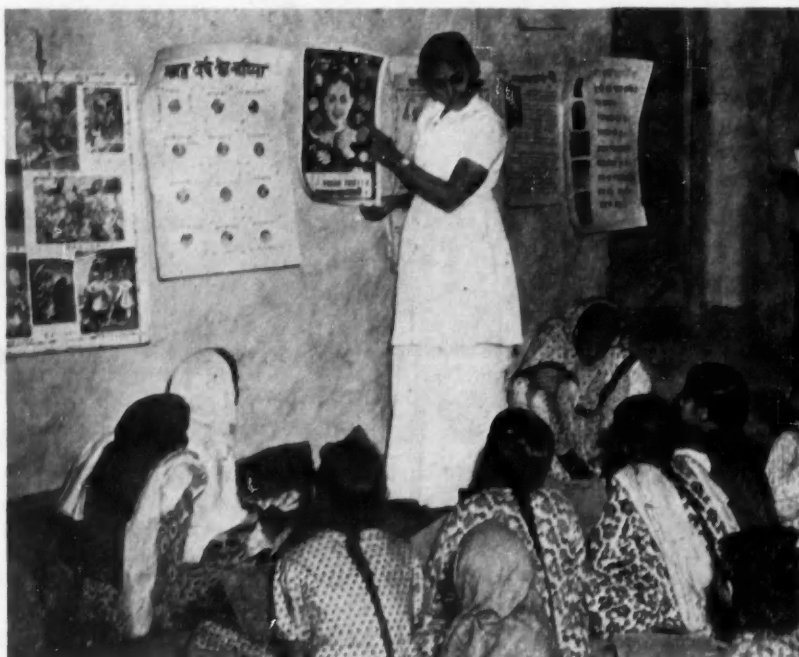
In Jamaica, Haiti, Israel, and Thailand, the FAO is promoting fish farming. In these lands it has helped stock thousands of ponds and rice paddies with fast-breeding kinds of fish which make an important addition to food supply.

In Asia, the UN agency is sponsoring vital research in rice. The aim is to increase the yield per acre. Experts believe that this research will eventually double the output of rice—Asia's main food crop—in many areas.

World Health Organization. This agency, frequently called WHO for short, has chalked up some major victories against typhus, cholera, malaria, and other diseases. Medical experts have been sent to many lands to train workers in combating sickness.

For example, Indonesia asked the UN for help in waging war against a tropical skin disease which was widespread in the island nation. Medical teams, trained by WHO experts, traveled throughout Indonesia and have now cured some 1,300,000 persons. Campaigns against the same disease are going on in India, Liberia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Tuberculosis is another mass plague which WHO has been helping to combat. This disease strikes most often where living conditions are poor. WHO has played a big role in vaccinating more than 20 million children



THE UN works to improve health conditions in many countries through the World Health Organization (WHO). Above, a nurse in India gives pointers to students on the best foods for proper diet.

against tuberculosis. It has been taking a number of other steps to raise world health standards.

UN International Children's Fund. This fund was first set up—right after World War II—to relieve child victims of war. Later it took over the relief of children in need of medical assistance, nutritious food, or special aid because of earthquakes, floods, famines, and volcanic eruptions.

This group—known generally by the initials UNICEF—is not supported by the UN budget. It gets its money through voluntary contributions. Some 70 governments, including a number that do not belong to other UN groups, are expected to take part in the Children's Fund activities this year.

One of UNICEF's main projects has been to aid undernourished children in more than 60 nations. In 9 years, the Fund has shipped nearly 700 million pounds of dried milk to areas where it was needed. It has approved aid for 172 milk plants, where the powdered product is made. UNICEF's milk is this year reaching about 5 million children and mothers daily.



MORE THAN 1½ BILLION of the world's people often go hungry. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) works to lessen hunger by finding ways to get more food. Photo shows an experimental station in Thailand, where projects are carried out to increase the output of fish.

This UN agency is also putting on a big malaria-education campaign in Mexico. It will be followed by similar campaigns throughout the rest of Latin America. UNICEF is helping to equip DDT plants in several parts of the world. These plants make the insecticide used in fighting the mosquito which carries malaria.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Usually known as UNESCO, this agency was set up for the purpose of encouraging the people in every land to learn more about the rest of the world. It also helps to promote education in countries that have lagged in schooling.

In waging war on illiteracy, UNESCO has established in Mexico a teacher-training center for all of Latin America, and another one in Egypt for the Arab nations. In Thailand, Peru, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Jordan, UNESCO technicians have helped set up low-cost laboratories to promote science teaching.

Within our own country, where UNESCO's efforts are largely directed at developing interest in the United

Nations and in other peoples, the organization has become a source of controversy. Americans who support UNESCO say it is doing a good job of furthering international friendship. Opponents declare that the agency, in its efforts to promote "world-mindedness," threatens to weaken our citizens' love and patriotism for their own nation.

Trusteeship Council

It supervises the governing of certain colonial regions. These areas, known as *trust territories*, were once the colonial possessions of the nations defeated in World Wars I and II, and are now controlled by various countries. UN member nations holding trust territories are Australia, Belgium, Britain, France, New Zealand, and the United States. (U. S. trust territories include the Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline Islands in the Pacific.) Italy manages an African trust territory, though she is not a UN member.

The Trusteeship Council consists of representatives from all the UN countries that hold trust territories, from all members of the Big Five, and from several other nations named for 3-year terms by the General Assembly.

World Court

This UN branch, officially known as the International Court of Justice, consists of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council. If nations have disagreements over the meaning of treaty provisions or other points of international law, they can go to the World Court for a decision. Countries are not compelled to submit their disputes to this body, but if they do so voluntarily, they must agree to abide by the Court's judgment.

The World Court has not settled any of our *major* international quarrels. Nevertheless, in a number of cases it has helped to make clear the meaning of treaties or of international law, and to end legal disputes between certain countries.

Secretariat

This group makes up the UN office force. Its messengers, clerks, secretaries, interpreters, economists, and other workers look after the countless details involved in the operation of the United Nations. The Secretariat's 4,000 employees come from all parts of the world. Head man is Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden, who was appointed for a 5-year term. He has considerable authority in arranging special meetings and in acting as a spokesman for the world organization.

Disarmament Commission

This group consists of delegates from all 11 Security Council members plus Canada. For a long time it accomplished practically nothing, but hope has been raised in recent weeks that a constructive disarmament plan may yet emerge from the committee. Our article on page 1 discusses the disarmament efforts.

Members

THE 60 countries now belonging to the United Nations may be roughly divided into 3 main groups. Those which, in most cases, side with us and other free nations are usually referred to as the "western" camp. The small group of UN members which takes orders from Moscow is called the communist bloc. In between these 2 groups are the so-called "neutral" or "middle" lands which vote independently of the others.

The communist bloc always acts as a single unit on important matters. While nations in the other 2 camps disagree with one another at times, more often than not they stick together on vital issues. On certain questions, of course, the members of all 3 groups see eye to eye and cast their ballots in the same way.

With these exceptions in mind, here are the 3 groups of UN members:

Western Camp

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Nationalist China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Communist Bloc

Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., and the Soviet Union. (Byelorussia and the Ukraine are actually part of the Soviet Union.)

Middle Group

Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

★

Twenty-two other nations have applied for UN membership, but haven't yet been admitted. Russia opposes many of these for entry into the UN because she feels they will side with us. We and our allies are against admitting some of the others because we are certain they will do Moscow's bidding.

Nations Wanting In

Red-dominated countries seeking UN membership are: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, North Korea, North Viet Nam, and Romania. In addition, the Reds insist that Red China should replace Nationalist China in the UN.

Non-communist lands which have applied for membership in the world body include: Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Spain, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, and free Viet Nam.

The UN Charter says that membership is open to all "peace-loving" states which accept the obligations outlined in the world body's set of rules. The Security Council, in which each of the Big Five nations has power to veto measures, recommends new members. Next, the General Assembly must approve nominations by a two-thirds vote.

Historical Backgrounds - - UN and the League

THE goal of peace has been the dream of mankind throughout history. Over the years, hundreds of plans have been drawn up to help prevent armed conflicts among countries. A few have been tried, have failed, and wars have followed upon wars. But because armed conflicts are so terrible, men continue to search for a way to establish peace.

The League of Nations was the most ambitious undertaking of its kind up to the time it was established in 1920 after World War I. Never before in history had such a large-scale attempt been made to organize the nations of the world into a single body for the purpose of preserving peace.

As we know, the League failed to prevent wars. As early as 1931, when Japan invaded Chinese Manchuria, the League proved to be unequal to the task of maintaining peace. No effective action was taken to stop Japanese aggression. Later, Germany, Italy, and other countries also defied the League by engaging in warlike acts.

These failures to stop aggression led to World War II. Early in that conflict, ideas for a new world organization were born. Later, in 1944, general plans for the United Nations were worked out. A year later, in San Francisco, the UN was organized—a successor to the League.

There are a number of ways in which the UN is stronger than was the older world organization. Two big countries—the United States and Russia—did not become members of the League when it was established.

Though the idea for the League was largely a dream of our World War I President, Woodrow Wilson, we never joined it. Our Senate refused to approve American membership in the international group. Russia didn't



PRESIDENT Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill, meeting at sea in 1941 during World War II, talked of plans for the UN

join until 1934, when the clouds of war were already hovering over the world.

Hence, even though its membership rose to 60 nations—the same as the UN has today—the League was greatly weakened by the absence of major powers whose cooperation and leadership were essential to success.

Also, the League was a loose association of nations. Its 60 members pledged themselves to work together

in the effort to keep peace. But each reserved the right to act independently and to veto any important action considered by the League. In the UN General Assembly, many issues are decided by majority vote, although the veto power is held by each of the major powers in the Security Council.

The old world body had no effective power to maintain peace. Even if it were able to reach a decision on a vital matter such as acting against an aggressor—which in itself was next to impossible—it couldn't enforce its decisions.

The UN, of course, also has serious weaknesses along this line, which are discussed elsewhere in this paper. But the League never was able to aid a victim of aggression as the UN did in 1950 when it helped South Korea defend itself against a communist attack. It is generally agreed that the present organization has been far more effective in dealing with political disputes than was the League of Nations.

Furthermore, the League, unlike the UN, wasn't very active in attempting to solve the world's serious social and economic problems. The old global body did very little to fight poverty, ignorance, and disease—breeding grounds for strife—in the world. The UN, on the other hand, has achieved some of its greatest successes in these fields (see story on pages 3 and 4).

In conclusion, UN supporters contend it is a much more effective organization than was the League, while critics say it has failed to achieve its major goals just as its predecessor did.

Six Top International Leaders

José Maza of Chile is President of the UN General Assembly. He was elected to this post for the 1955 UN session by a unanimous vote.

Maza has long been active in South American and world affairs. He served in Chile's Senate for 18 years, and was his country's ambassador to several South American nations. Maza was a delegate to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 that established the United Nations.



Maza



Hammarskjöld

Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden will continue another 3 years to serve as Secretary-General of the United Nations, a post he has held since the spring of 1953. As such, he supervises the UN staff, arranges for meetings, and tries to keep the world organization operating smoothly.

Hammarskjöld is 50 years old. He has held several responsible positions in the Swedish government and is an expert on financial matters.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. has been the U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations since 1953. He has represented our nation effectively in debates before UN groups.

Mr. Lodge graduated from Harvard, worked as a newspaperman, and was in the U. S. Senate from 1937 to 1953, except for service in the Army during World War II. In the Senate, he served as a Republican from Massachusetts. Lodge's family has a long and distinguished record of activity in government.

Sir Pierson Dixon is Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations. He has served in England's foreign service for many years and has a broad knowledge of world affairs.

Dixon, who is 51 years old, has held several posts in Britain's Foreign Office since being educated at Cambridge University. He was ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Deputy Under Secretary of State. He became Britain's top representative in the UN last year.

Vyacheslav Molotov headed Russia's delegation as the UN opened its 1955 session. He is expected to leave for Russia soon and be replaced by Vasily Kuznetsov.

Molotov succeeded the late Andrei Vishinsky as Soviet Foreign Minister



Lodge



Dixon

and leading UN delegate. He is remembered as the chief spokesman for Soviet policy during World War II and the postwar period. He attended the 1945 San Francisco Conference to establish the United Nations.



Alphand



Molotov

Ambassador Herve Alphand leads the permanent French delegation to the United Nations. The 48-year-old native of Paris brings to that body a long record of government service. He served in several posts as an expert on economic affairs, and was Director-General of the French Foreign Office. More recently, he has represented his government on several international groups, including NATO and now the United Nations.

At the time of this writing, the delegation headed by Alphand is boycotting the United Nations in protest against a General Assembly vote to discuss France's rule in Algeria. It is hoped that the French group will return to the world body soon.

We shall read a great deal about these 6 men in the news during this session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Story of the Week

Top Assistant

Sherman Adams holds the title of Assistant to the President. He is generally considered to be an exceptionally capable and influential White House adviser. The Chief Executive rarely signs a document without first having Adams look it over.

President Eisenhower's illness has focused added attention on the importance of Adam's post. His responsibilities have become even greater than usual since the President has been unable to carry out his regular duties.



WIDE WORLD
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
Sherman Adams

Adams was born 56 years ago in East Dover, Vermont, but later moved to New Hampshire which is now his permanent home. He served in the Marine Corps during the First World War. In 1920, he completed his course of studies at Dartmouth College. Upon graduating from college, he went into the lumber and railroad businesses, becoming a successful executive in both fields.

His first taste of politics came in 1940 when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the New Hampshire House of Representatives. Four years later, he was sent to Congress. In 1948, Adams became governor of New Hampshire, and then took over his present post when Eisenhower became President.

The Saar Votes

Next Sunday, October 23, citizens of the Saar will go to the polls. They will vote "yes" or "no" on a plan to "Europeanize" their tiny border area.

Under this plan, which was agreed upon by France and West Germany about a year ago, the Saarlanders would have the right to rule over their own home affairs. The French would continue to control certain of the Saar's industries. The area's foreign relations and defenses, now handled by Paris, would be supervised by a group of 7 European nations which are members of the Western European Union (WEU).

WEU, established last fall, is supposed to supervise West German rearmament and work for closer cooperation in economic and other matters among its members. The nations which belong to this group are France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

The new plan for the Saar is expected to run into trouble in next Sunday's balloting. In a public opinion

survey taken among Saarlanders not long ago, about 8 out of 10 citizens questioned said they will vote against the proposal. Almost all those who are opposed to the plan say they favor a union of the Saar with West Germany.

If the Saarlanders reject WEU supervision of their area, France and West Germany will probably have to search for another arrangement for the tiny land's future. Thus far, no substitute idea has been worked out by the 2 countries if the current plan is voted down.

Rich in coal and industries, the Saar and its million inhabitants have long been a bone of contention between the French and the Germans. The area, many of whose people have a German background, has changed hands between the 2 sides a number of times in the past.

UN Walkouts

When France walked out of the United Nations last month (see page 1 story on the UN), she was not the first to do so since the world organization was established 10 years ago.

The Soviets walked out of most UN groups, including the Security Council, early in 1950. They left the UN bodies after repeated Red moves to expel Nationalist China from the world organization were voted down. Moscow's satellites followed Russia's lead in walking out of the UN.

During the Reds' absence from the global body, the UN voted to help put down communist aggression in Korea. A short time later, the communists returned to the United Nations and tried to hamper its efforts to help South Korea in its fight against the Red invaders.

There have been other times in the past when delegates of individual countries temporarily left the UN. Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko was the first to do so in 1946. He stalked out of the Security Council because that body voted to consider Iran's complaints that Russian troops weren't leaving Iranian soil on schedule.

Belgium temporarily left a UN

group when her colonies were discussed there in 1951. South Africa's delegates have left some bodies of the world organization on a few occasions within the past 3 years when that country's racial policies were debated.

Foreign Pen Pals

Would you like a friend in some far-off land? If so, you may want to join the International Friendship League. Endorsed by President Eisenhower and by officials of more than 70 other lands, the League helps students of different countries get acquainted through letter-writing.

The League reports that it is receiving long lists of youths from 137 countries and territories across the globe, 9 through 20 years of age, who would like to correspond with young Americans. Any American boy or girl 18 years old or younger may join the League for 50 cents. For those over 18, the fee is \$1.00. This payment entitles a student to one, two, or three names and addresses.

If you wish to apply for membership, write to the International Friendship League, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. In your application letter, indicate clearly your full name and address, school and grade, age, and any special interests you have.

Two Historic Events

The nation celebrates 2 great events this week. One is the purchase of Alaska from Russia; the other is the invention of the electric light.

It was 88 years ago tomorrow, October 18, that Uncle Sam bought the Alaskan territory from the Russians for \$7,200,000. Secretary of State William Seward was widely ridiculed for having negotiated the purchase. The area was described as America's "refrigerator," and as "Seward's Folly."

The great wealth that has poured out of Alaska since 1867, together with its military value, has made the original purchase price seem ridiculously small. There is no doubt that Soviet



THE SAAR holds an important election next Sunday, October 23

Russia wishes she owned this territory today.

One of the greatest inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, succeeded in getting an electric light to work on October 21, 1879. The new lamp burned brightly for more than 40 hours. Before that time, Edison and other inventors tried to turn out reliable electric light bulbs but failed to do so. By 1880, Edison was manufacturing his lamps. Thus the age of good lighting began.

UN Sidelights

The United Nations is spending about \$46,500,000 this year. Of the total, Uncle Sam contributes \$13,407,290. Our payment amounts to 8 cents for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Three new countries have come into existence with the help of the United Nations. Indonesia has gained its freedom, Israel was founded in 1948, and Libya became an independent country in 1952.

While many languages are spoken at the UN, only 5 are official—English, French, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. By turning a dial on the earphones at their seats, delegates can get a translation of a speech in any of these languages. The interpreters who do the translating sit in sound-proof booths overlooking the meetings where the speeches are being made.

Twenty-five women delegates are attending the UN General Assembly this fall. Cuba, with 3 women representatives, has the largest number. The rest of the women come from 20 different countries.

The United Nations has its own post office and issues its own stamps. The stamps can be put on letters mailed at the UN headquarters. Most of the UN stamps never go through the mails, however, but are bought and saved by collectors.

Before the UN General Assembly meets in New York each year, the U. S. delegation, which is headed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., meets with State Department officials. They discuss what stand this country should take on problems that are expected to arise at the UN meeting. If a surprise vote comes up during the session, Mr. Lodge, or some other



WORLD'S largest auto speedometer? Yes, says Chicagoan Jack Pustil, who runs a speedometer and clock maintenance service. Motorists driving behind his white truck can check the readings on their speedometers with the big one. It is checked for accuracy twice weekly.

U. S. delegate, receives instructions from the State Department on how to cast his vote:

Long-Distance Calls

It will not be too long before the whole country has direct long-distance dialing. Instead of making long-distance connections by means of an operator, people will be able to dial out-of-town numbers themselves.

Direct Distance Dialing, or DDD, is already available in several sections of the nation. It has been used by residents of Englewood, New Jersey, since 1951. In all, over 250,000 regular telephone customers are now able to dial long-distance numbers. By the end of this year, it is expected that 56 towns and cities will have DDD.

For the Vice President

Leaders of both political parties are backing proposals to provide additional facilities to help the Vice President carry on his duties. President Eisenhower, former President Truman, and other Republican and Democratic leaders have come out in favor of such a move.

New York's Republican Representative Stuyvesant Wainwright says he will introduce a bill on this matter as soon as Congress opens next January. His proposal calls for (1) an official residence for the Vice President maintained by Uncle Sam; (2) a special fund to help the Vice President meet the expenses of his office; (3) more office space on Capitol Hill; and (4) additional assistants to help him carry on his work.

At present, the Vice President must provide for his own home in the nation's capital. Though he has some official helpers, they number fewer than those employed by many senators.

The Vice President is often required to entertain important American and foreign visitors. In certain cases, he must foot the bill for such activities. To help him meet the cost of these and other obligations, he receives a \$10,000-a-year allowance—an amount which, Representative Wainwright contends, covers only a small



SOCCKER, a type of football, is one of the world's most popular sports

part of the Vice President's official expenses.

There have been other efforts in the past to provide an official residence for the Vice President. Thus far, all these efforts have failed. After President Eisenhower's recent illness put the spotlight on the Vice Presidency, though, such a move gained new supporters.

Indonesia's Elections

It will be some time before the final results of Indonesia's elections, which began a little more than 3 weeks ago, are known. Ballots are still being counted in remote and unsettled areas of the far-flung island nation.

Moreover, there have been charges of widespread voting "irregularities" in certain heavily populated sections of Indonesia. Last week plans were being made to have large numbers of voters go to the polls again and recast their ballots under closer supervision.

On the basis of ballot tabulations made thus far, Indonesia's Nationalists are in the lead. Headed by former Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo, this group has frequently cooperated with the communists at home and has sided

with the Reds in opposing our Far Eastern policies.

If the Nationalist lead is maintained, Sastroamidjojo is expected to be named premier when a new government is organized early next year. The communists, who were fourth in the first round of balloting, are expected to be in line for some important government posts.

Sastroamidjojo was replaced by a staunch anti-communist leader, Burhanuddin Harahap, last summer. But Mr. Harahap's Masjumi Party, which was formerly considered to be Indonesia's strongest political group, came in third at the polls. Another anti-Red group, the Moslem Orthodox Party, won the second largest number of votes in the contest.

Global Sports

What team sport is most popular throughout the world? Soccer, say many sports authorities. Though it is not played so much in the United States as certain other games, soccer is the big sport in a great many lands, particularly throughout Europe and South America.

In most of these nations, boys learn to play soccer as a school sport. In many countries, the game is also a popular professional sport, and the best soccer players receive the same acclaim accorded to pro baseball players in the United States.

Other popular team sports which are played internationally include basketball and baseball. Basketball, which originated in the United States, is now played quite widely throughout the Middle East, the Far East, and parts of Latin America.

Baseball, which was once regarded as a U. S. sport only, has now spread throughout Latin American lands in the Caribbean area. The diamond sport is also highly popular in Japan, and is gaining more and more followers in other lands.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's articles will deal with (1) crime and prison reform in the United States, and (2) the Big Four foreign ministers' conference in Geneva.

Radio-TV Movies

RADIO listeners can "travel" across the country and around the world each week-end. "Monitor," an NBC program, takes its followers each Saturday and Sunday from its New York City headquarters to places around the globe to hear the news as it occurs.

For 40 hours, beginning early every Saturday morning, "Monitor" features news, sports, music, and interviews with famous persons. The New York headquarters has direct lines to all important news centers in the country, and connections with news capitals abroad. The program does not follow a strict schedule, but moves around to bring its audience the late events as they happen.

Consult your local paper for the time and station of "Monitor."

★

"Tomorrow's Careers" is a new television series devoted to vocational opportunities for young people. The show is designed to introduce youths to some new fields and careers, as well as describing progress in older, established professions with which we are all familiar.

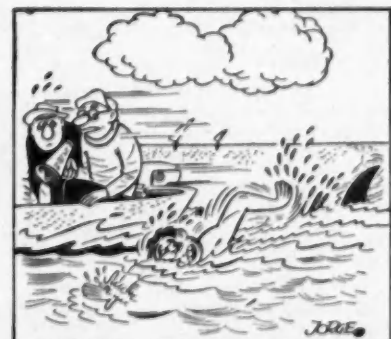
A different career is examined each week. The program takes the form of an interview with a person who has been successful in the profession under discussion. He describes and demonstrates the type of work he does. Then he tells how he achieved success in his field since his graduation from high school.

"Tomorrow's Careers" is seen on the ABC television network on Satur-

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Hostess: I've been watching your little brother during the party, and he's been standing in the same spot all afternoon.

Johnny: Yes, this is the first time he has ever worn a necktie, and he thinks he's hitched to something.



"His strength is remarkable! Two minutes ago he was ready to give up. Now he is on his way to winning the world's record."

Paymaster: How long have you been working here?

Office boy: Ever since the boss threatened to fire me.

★

Diner: I can't eat this awful food. Call the manager.

Waiter: It's no use—he won't eat it, either!

★

Private: Is the mess sergeant of this outfit strict?

Corporal: Strict? Why, he even insists that the noodles in the alphabet soup be in alphabetical order.

★

The tired man climbed out of the car, then turned to his family: "Well, we finally found a parking space. Does anyone know what city this is?"

★

Customer: Will this liniment make me smart?

Druggist: Of course not. This is ordinary medicine, sir, not a miracle drug.



Dave Garroway presides over part of NBC's 40-hour radio variety program called Monitor

day evenings. Consult your newspaper for the time and station in your locality.

★

American movies have become very popular in Japan. For the past 5 years, U. S. film studios have been sending more and more motion pictures to that country. The Japanese people get most of their ideas about life in the United States from films made here.

Several American studios have filmed movies in Tokyo. That process was recently reversed when a Japanese company traveled to California to film a jungle picture.

Readers Say—

The recent aid sent by certain countries to the flood victims in the north-eastern states is a good example of our nation's strengthened foreign ties. We have helped many lands in recent years, so some of them are showing their gratitude by giving what they can to our flood-stricken areas. Americans should join together in expressing our appreciation for this foreign assistance.

PATRICIA BURKE,
Richmond, Virginia

I think that there should be a major increase in federal spending for school aid. The money that is spent for schools now will make a better America tomorrow.

KATHLEEN COOK,
Holy Cross, Iowa

I believe that your column entitled "A Career for Tomorrow" is very helpful to young people. Youths need guidance when they select a career to follow, and your articles are a great aid. Also, they are frank, and tell of the difficulties encountered in some careers as well as describing the good points.

JOSEPH FIXEL,
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania

The bad state of our highways is a national emergency. Congress has not acted so far to solve the problem. How can we expect to live in this age of speed with our present crowded, run-down roads?

JOHN HISEL,
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

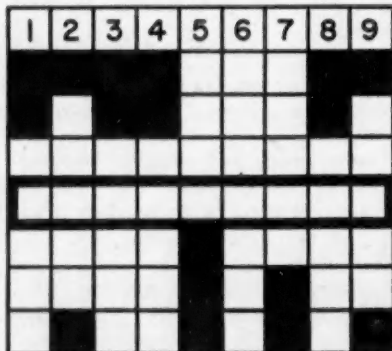
Our school helps provide recreational activities to the students through a Youth Council. This organization is run by the students themselves, and consists of 4 committees: social, religious, physical, and cultural. The committees give dances, put on plays, direct hobby clubs, and publish a bulletin. They also arrange for basketball and bowling competition.

DIANE HOULIHAN,
McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of an Asian land helped to independence by the UN.

- The UN made it possible for the former African colony of _____ to become independent.
- October 24 is the UN's _____ birthday.
- White House executive whose work has increased since the President's illness.
- Chief U. S. representative at the UN.
- UN action in 1946 led Russia to take troops out of _____.
- France was angered by the UN's vote to discuss troubles in French _____.
- Capital of Idaho.
- _____ nations belong to UN.
- Western European nation that recently asked for UN membership.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Installment. VERTICAL: 1. Ericson; 2. Lonardi; 3. Russia; 4. Attlee; 5. Santa Maria; 6. Magellan; 7. Olympia; 8. farmers; 9. eight; 10. Pinta; 11. Cabot.



YOU NEED much talent and perseverance to make a successful career of acting, as Greer Garson and Richard Haydn (above) have done

A Career for Tomorrow In the Acting Profession

SUCCESS in a high school play may lead you to dream of a career as an actor or actress. If you decide on this profession, though, you will not find it easy to realize your dream.

Very few persons who have their hearts set on acting reach the top in this field. Those who fail to achieve their goal sometimes have enjoyable careers playing minor professional roles or working in the technical side of the theater. Many eventually give up acting as a vocation and turn to another field to make a living. Acting may become a hobby rather than a career for them.

Your qualifications, if you choose this field, should include a compelling ambition to succeed as an actor or actress. Dramatic ability, of course, is important, so are appearance and voice. But not all successful entertainers are handsome, and not all have pleasant voices. In fact, a few profit by a particular feature of their appearance or manner of speech that differs from the average.

Your training need not include a long formal education, although many colleges and universities give excellent courses in drama. If you take this work, you can benefit considerably from it, but your real training will come from acting itself.

Job opportunities for actors and actresses are limited. There are usually hundreds of applicants for every opening.

At one time, the stage offered the only employment opportunities in acting. Today, the motion pictures, radio, and television, rather than the legitimate theater, are the chief employers of dramatic talent.

Getting started in acting isn't easy. Amateur plays offer a starting point, so take part in as many of them as you can. As a next step, even while you are in high school or college, you may find places in summer theaters, in short radio sketches, or with Little Theater groups.

When you finish your formal schooling, you may want to go to Hollywood or New York to look for bit parts. Competition will be keen—whether you try for radio, TV, stage, or screen. Chances are that you will have to get another job for a time in order to live.

In the end, you may keep on with your other job and give up your dream of a stage career.

Instead of going to Hollywood or New York, you may find that you can start your professional career in one of the country's smaller cities. Broadcasters in these places are often receptive to new talent, and professional acting groups of one kind or another are sometimes open to beginners. Among these are the Arena Stages, which offer excellent training, plus a small salary, to talented beginners.

Your earnings will depend upon how successful you are in landing acting jobs. Incomes of leading screen, stage, radio, and TV stars are exceedingly high, but there are only a comparatively few of these top performers. Average actors and actresses on the stage or in TV and radio earn around \$75 to \$150 a week if they keep busy.

Advantages include the satisfaction one gets from communicating his ideas and feelings to others, plus the public acclaim he receives if he becomes a star.

The chief disadvantages are (1) the hard apprenticeship one must serve before he or she can hope to achieve success; (2) the keen competition; and (3) the difficulties that most newcomers in this field have in earning a living.

Further information on acting opportunities in your area can be secured from local Little Theater or Arena Stage groups, and nearby radio and TV stations.

Opportunities in Acting, by Frank Vreeland, contains practical information on careers in many of the entertainment fields. It is published by Vocational Guidance Manuals, Inc., 45 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y., and sells for \$1.

Uncle Sam operates libraries in leading cities around the world. The libraries attract people who want to learn more about the United States. While they make use of American books, magazines, and newspapers, the library visitors especially like to thumb through copies of mail-order catalogs. They are fascinated by the hundreds of pictures of American products shown in the catalogs.

News Quiz

United Nations

- Why did France recently withdraw her delegation from the General Assembly?
- Tell of the deadlock that has occurred over admission of new members to the UN.
- Explain why there is a dispute as to who should represent China in the United Nations.
- With respect to disarmament, what recent suggestion by President Eisenhower has won widespread attention?
- What problem does the UN face in connection with the "neutral" truce team in Korea?
- Give arguments used by people who think that the UN—in general—has done a good job, and arguments used by those who think it has done poorly.
- Briefly describe the General Assembly and the Security Council. Why hasn't the Security Council been as influential an agency as it was originally expected to be?
- List at least 3 special agencies that work under the Economic and Social Council. Describe the work which each is doing.
- What is the job of the UN Trusteeship Council? Of the World Court?
- Briefly describe the Secretariat and its work. Who heads it?
- Trace the origin of the United Nations. When did it officially come into existence?
- List several political situations threatening world peace with which the UN has dealt.
- Identify: Dag Hammarskjöld; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Sir Pierson Dixon; Vyacheslav Molotov.

Discussion

- Do you or do you not believe that France acted wisely in withdrawing her delegation from the General Assembly? Explain your position.
- Do you rate the UN as a great success, a moderate success, or a failure? Give reasons for your answer.
- What changes, if any, do you think should be made in the structure and organization of the United Nations? Explain fully.

Miscellaneous

- Who is Sherman Adams and what are his duties?
- What appears to be the most popular sport in the world as a whole?
- On what issue are the citizens of the Saar going to vote October 23?
- Why is our government discouraged over the recent Indonesian election?
- What 2 big historic events are being observed this week?
- How has the state of Washington reduced traffic accidents on its highways?

References

"How I Would Change the U.N.," *Rotarian*, October 1955. Opinions of 5 men who have been prominent in United Nations affairs.

"Appraising the U.N.'s Influence," by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., *New York Times Magazine*, September 18, 1955.

"Why Do They Insist on Overselling the U.N.?" an editorial in the *Saturday Evening Post*, August 27, 1955.

Pronunciations

Ali Sastroamidjojo—ā'lē sā-strō'ā-mī-jō'yō

Andrei Vishinsky—ān-drā' vī-shin'ski
Burhanuddin Harahap—būr'hā-nōō'-dīn hā'rā-hāp'

Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shēk
Dag Hammarskjöld—dā hām'mer-shult'

Herve Alphand—ēr-vā' āl-fān'
José Maza—hō-zā' mā'zā

Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōong
Masjumi—mās-shōō'mē

Vasily Kuznetsov—vuh-sē'lyē kōōz-nyēt'sōf (y as in yes)

Vyacheslav Molotov—vyā-chē-slaf' maw'luh-tōf